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New York Daily Tribunc

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion most be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBLING," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Both branches of the Common Council met fast evening, but transacted no business of special importance.

Col. Lamon who accompanied President Lincoln from Springfield has gone to Fort Sumter probably to examine and report upon the state of the fortress.

The Senatorial Committee intrusted with the certain New-York Harbor-Masters, met yesterday, in this city. We give elsewhere a report of the testimony taken.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference adjourned on Saturday to Staunton, Virginia, after adopting a plan of separation from the Northern Church, by a majority of 83. The Bishep subsequently pronounced the action void.

We print this morning a report of an attempt laber, and \$2,000 in money, undermining about 70 feet of solid masonry, and reaching the Bank waults, but failing to force the safe.

Mr. Giddings was yesterday confirmed as Con? oul-General of British America by a vote of 30 to 10. The votes in the negative were those of ble old man has opposed their schemes.

Capt. Schufeldt of N. Y., has been appointed U. S. Consul to Havana. This is one of the most valuable and important of our foreign offices, and has long been a stronghold of the Pro-Slavery faction who have hitherto always taken care to have it filled by one of their own tools. It is a post in which a resolute Anti-Slavery man can do much to check and break holding. And this effect may be equally exup the slave-trade.

Barney of this city has been nominated to the New York. It is an appointment which must meet with general approbation. Mr. Barney is disunionist slaveholders therein. Is it not reas. Finance Department have illegally school and a lawyer of high character and business capacity, a decided Republican of Democratic antecedents. He will, no doubt, be confirmed at once, and enter upon the discharge of his duties without

W. J. Kellogg of Michigan has been appointed Chief-Justice of Nebraska; James Leslie, jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons; Wm. H. Carpenter of New-York, Consul at Foo Chow, China; W. P. Mangum, jr., of North Carolina, Consul at Ningpo, China; E. Van Horn of Iowa. Consul at Marseilles; Richard P. Parsons of York, Secretary of Legation to Sardinia.

The Pro-Slavery journals of the North, in the absence of any more substantial aid and comfort, are deriving great satisfaction from a declaration in the British House of Commons recently made by a Mr. Gregory, "that at an early day he " would call the attention of her Majesty's Gov-"ernment to the expediency of a prompt recogsplittion of the Southern Confederacy of Amer-"ica." It is not a little strange that the party might see the other half of it speedily re- \$300,000 for three months by this illegal detenwhich has always prided itself on being the anti-British party should now be so exultant over the prospect that the British Government will lend its countenance and assistance to the enemies of

tion by stating what is well known to all con versant with English affairs, that Mr. Gregory is only an Irish member of very low reputation and no influence, who recently visited this country, where he consorted chiefly with slaveholders and Pro-Slavery Northerners, and that his motion is of no more consequence than a speech in the Senate by Wigfall, or a resolution in the House of Representatives by Roger Pryor.

CUTTING OFF THEIR OWN FINGERS.

The refusal of the Free-Labor States to consent to the further Territorial extension of Slavery has been made the occasion, or at least the prefense, for the attempt now on foot to break up the Union-that Union which hitherto has been the pride and boast of the American people, and the hope everywhere of all who have faith in the possibility of popular self-government. The Disunionists also allege a disposition on the part of the Free-Labor States to employ the powers of the Federal Government not merely for the restriction of Slavery within its existing limits, but so as gradually to contract those limits, and to drive that institution, by degrees, into a corner. How, under the Federal Constitution, this object is to be accomplished, the Disunionists fail to show. But, assuming that such is the wish and intention of the Republican party, they assume at the same time that means and pretenses will be found for giving effect to that wish and intention. It is perhaps natural enough that they should judge others by themselves; and, no doubt, the same system of interpretation which has found in the Constitution the dectrine of nullification, the indefeasible right of slaveholding to introduce itself into all the Territories of the Union, and the right of Secession, might easily discover in that instrument a power on the part of the Federal Government of direct interference with Slavery in the States. But even admitting all that the Disunionists

urge, it is still very difficult to see how they are going to better their case by the policy which they are now pursuing. Secession, supposing it ever so successfully accomplished, is certainly not going to open the door to the admission of slaveholding into any of the existing Territories of the United States. Those Territories and any claim or pretense to them must be abandoned at the same time with the Union. Then, again, what will be the prospect of the new slave-holding Confederacy as respects the acquisition of new territory? It is now a good while that the eyes of the Slavery-extensionists have been greedily fixed upon the Island of Cuba. President Pierce tried his best to pick a quarrel with Spain, which might serve as an excuse for the invasion and conquest of this island. President Buchanan may be said to have purchased his Presidential nomination by his signature to the famous Ostend Manifesto, in which the right of the United States to conquer Cuba or compel Spain to sell it, was so shamelessly maintained. But how will the projected slave-holding Confederacy be able to earry out this policy, either by conquest or purchase? The treasury of the United States, the navy and the army of the United States, furnished facilities for such operations, in which a mere slaveholding Confederacy would find itself sadly deficient. The conquest of Cuba could not be attempted without a naval force and a command of shipping altogether beyond the means or hopes of any such Confederacy. Even supposing this difficulty overcome, there would be others still more formidable in the way. Great Britain, which might hesitate to quarrel with the United States on the question of labor, would have investigation of charges of malfensance against no doubts about interfering as against a feeble fifth-rate power, while, instead of having through the complicity of Presidents like Pierce or Buchanan, the moral and material aid of the Northern States, the whole power of those States would be found cooperating with England to nip

undertaken. The same obstacles would stand in the way of any expectation of a further extension of the Southern dominion on the side of Mexico. Howto rob the American Exchange Bank, in which | holders may have seemed, and may have been. the thieves must have spent about six weeks' of | when backed, as in the Mexican war, by the power and resources of the Union, as a separate Confederacy they must give up all their ambitious hopes, and be content to sink into comparative insignificance. Instead of pushing their conquests south, they might indeed think themselves sufficiently happy in being able to repel invasion from the North; certainly at least if there is any re-Pre-Slavery Democrats who have not forgotten ality in that spirit of aggression on the part of nor forgiven the vigor with which the indomita- the North which they put forward as the excuse

such an enterprise in the bud, should it ever be

for disunion. But not only will the setting up of a distinctive slave-holding Confederacy thus give an effeetual quietus to all the plans and projects hitherto so ardently cherished for the territorial expansion of Slavery, it will tend directly and in a much more formidable degree than would any policy which the Republican party would be able to adopt, to narrow the existing limits of slavepected, whether disunion limits itself to the Gulf States, or whether it succeeds in drawing As has for some time been expected, Mr. Hiram off a greater or less number, or the whole even, of the Border Slave States. If the Border Slave Senate for the important office of Collector of States conclude to remain in the Union, great, no doubt, will be the disgust on the part of the onable to expect that, having tailed to drag their States into the policy of disunion, they themselves, or large numbers of them, will hasten to

withdraw from a jurisdiction which they had

vainly attempted to shake off, and will retire

within the limits of the seceded States! To

their disgust with the Union will then be added

a disgust still more intense with their own States; and reduced thus to a double insigniticancy, will they not hasten to shake the dust off | lector and his deputies who are to be appointed of their feet and to retire with their slaves into a more congenial region! This migration once begun, the further it goes on the more uncom-Ohio. Consul at Rie Janeiro: Mark Howard, v fortable and out of place the remaining Border Consul at Messina; and W. H. Fry of New- Dismionists will find themselves, and the result may be expected of a large withdrawal of slave labor and the substitution of free labor in its place. A Distinionist migration from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland would effectually destroy the slaveholding influence in those States give place to a vast increase in them of white population and of wealth, and tion in his former accounts while in the position

their present limits.

above pointed out. With a wide barrier of less costly to the city. slaveholding territory interposed between themselves and the North, the Gulf States feel themcomparatively secure from trouble. They trust to these intervening States either to ward off the blow altogether, or at least greatly to diminish its force. But what would be the position of Virginia with her five hundred thousand slaves, separated from the Union and placed in an attitude of hostility to the free-labor, and as her disunionist politicians insist, the slave-liberating population on her northern border? This certainly would not be a state of things which would tend to reassure the disturbed minds of the slaveholders, or to give any increase of security or value to property in slaves. With the new inducement thus offered to their slaves to run away, the new facilities thus furnished to escape. the utter hopelessness of any reclamation, and the constant danger hanging over their heads of war, invasion, and a forced emancipation, we might expect to see a rapid transfer of slaves to places of greater immediate security. Add to this the constant internal agitation to which those States would be exposed on the question of returning again to the Union, since it could not be expected that their non-slaveholding masses would submit, without a struggle, to be cut off from all connection with their Northern brethren. It cannot be questioned that all these causes combined would act powerfully upon the Border State slaveholders, and would give a new and powerful impulse to that transfer southward of the negro population which has been going on with an increasing velocity for the last forty

Viewed, then, as a scheme for giving territorial extension to slaveholding, or even as a project for maintaining that institution at its present expansion, the disunion treason must be regarded as a gross delusion. Its evident tendency is to add powerful political to the strong economical causes which have been for some time operating to draw off the slaves from the Border States, and to coop them up in the Gulf tier. In case the leaders in this enterprise should succeed in seducing into complicity with them the Border Slave States, they would not then escape that struggle between between Free-Labor and Slave-Labor sentiments and interests which renders the present Union, as they represent, too vexatious to be endured. The new Confederacy would still contain a Free-Labor element, which, with the concentration of the slaves in the southern tier of States, would grow stronger and stronger, and which might before long drive those more Southern States to the necessity of a new secession from their unmanageable allies

WILL THE CONTROLLER RECTIFY?

We would direct the attention of Mr. Controller Haws to a gross irregularity committed, doubtless, by some of the subordinates in his office, through which the city is losing with each day that passes the interest due on several hundred thousand dollars. Indeed, if it were not that Mr. Haws has been known to declare himself wholly indifferent to the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature having for its object to transfer the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments from the Street Department to that of Finance, it might be thought that he was purposely winking at a practice which has been costing to the city for several months the legal interest on more than three hundred thousand dollars, in order to secure an avalanche of fees and perquisites to the Collectors of Assessments. who are to be appointed by himself on the passage of the Hon. Horatio N. Sherwood's bill. Mr. Haws, however, standing perfectly neutral in this matter, we must look to his subordinates as the guilty parties, and have to beg the Controller's early attenton to their case.

Mr. Haws is aware that the charter provides clearly and specifically that all assessment-lists, of Assessments, who shall distribute or apportion said lists among his deputies; and that it shall then be the duty of said Collector and Deputies to notify without delay the property-holders named in said lists of the amounts charged against them, and to call upon said propertyholders for payment of the same. The law further provides that unless the amounts charged be paid "within sixty days" after the issue of notification, then said amounts shall bear seven per cent interest to the city until paid; provided, forther, that if not paid within a year, the names of the defaulting property-holders shall be returned to the Bureau of Arrears and charged at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. These provisions are clear and simple, giving to the Controller legally no power whatever over the assessment lists, but requiring that they shall pass immediately after confirmation by the Comon Council into the hands of the Collector of

Assessments and his Deputies for collection, Under this state of facts, we can well fancy how mortified Mr. Haws will be to learn that ever since the Brst mooting of the project to transfer this Bureau to his own department-in fact, we might say, ever since the election of the Hon. Hotatio N. Sherwood-the clerks in the detained all assessment-lists from the proper Buread; in some cases keeping them more than three months on their passage (which should be instantaneous) between the Common Council, after being confirmed, and the Bureau for Collection-the total of these lilegal stoppages new imounting to more than \$300,000, and the eurrent rumor running that all these arrears are to be thrown in as a bonne bouche to the new Colby the Controller after the passage of Sherwood's bill. The subordinates in the Finance Department have also denied payment of assessments, amounting to more than \$80,000 due on city property, the supposition also being that Mr. Sherwood has induced the subordinates to bold back this payment until he shall be in office bimself, and therefore the recipient of the two per cent due on all these amounts.

If it be the intention to reappoint Mr. Sherwood in order that he may clear off the defaleabring them substantially over to the side of of Deputy Collector, the purpose is no doubt in Free Labor. Virginia, more than half of a certain sense landable. But as the city has whose territory is already non-slaveholding, already lost 7 per cent interest on nearly stored to Free Labor, so that the final result tion of assessment lists in the Department of the be the cooping up of the slaveholders within half pointed, can only get his share of 2 per cent on all the collections made, we beg Mr. Haws to growth. the Union. Nevertheless we are compelled to Should Virginia herself and other of the Border revise the action of his subordinates in this mat-

whirlpool, that might even precipitate the result | warding their legislative champion that will be

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

At length we have from the proper Bureau at Washington the official footings of the late Census. For the purpose of more convenient comparison, we have divided the States into geographical sections, and separated the Free from the Slave Territory. The grand result shows a population in June last of 31,429,891, against 23,191,876 in 1850; being an increase of 8,238,015 for the decade, or 35.53 per cent. This increase is singularly near the guess or rather calculation made in 1850. That guess, based on the per centage of increase from 1840 to 1850, put the total for 1860 at 31,510,802, only 90,911 out of the way. The ratio of increase for each ten years is also singularly regular: 1800, 35.02; 1810, 36.45; 1820, 33.13; 1830, 33,49; 1840, 32.67; 1850, 35,87; 1860, 35.53, average each decade 34.57, or nearly 34 per cent per annum.

Beginning at the East, we have the following

figures for the					
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	EW-ENGL	AND STAT	PES.		
States. Maine New-Hampshire Verment Massachusetts Ehode Island Connecticut	1850. 663,169 217,175 314,129 664,514 147,545 370,792	1860. 628.376 (28,173 315.116 1.231,065 171,621 460,151	Reps. 5 3 2 10 1 4	Loss. 1 0 1 1 1 0	Gatu. 0 0 0 0 0
		- Married Co.	-	575	-

By the new ratio for representation, New England loses four members of Congress. Verment has stood still, showing only 996 increase in ten years, or less than one-third of one per cent. Maine grows only 45,107, or less than eight per cent. New-Hampshire only 8,096, or a little more than two-and-a-half per cent. This shows that the agricultural population of these cold regious migrates rapidly to the more fruitful soil and temperate climate of the West. In the manufacturing sections of New-England, especially in the villages, the growth has been much greater. Massachusetts grows 237,551, or about twenty-four per cent; Rhode Island, 27,276, or 19 per cent; Connecticut, 89,357, nearly 25 per cent.

The great Middle States of New-York and Pennsylvania exhibit an immense stride, although they too lose in the number of their representa-

	MIDDI.	E STATES.			
States. New-York New-Jersey Pennsylvania	489,791	1860. 3,867,542 672,651 2,866,370	Reps. 31 33 23	Loss. 2 0 2	Gel:
Total		7,465 943 g 26) per cent	59	4	0

New-York holds her proud preëminence as the Empire State, increasing since 1850 790,148, nearly 26 per cent. She has a population nearly double that of the free population of the six first seceding States. Pennsylvania increases 534,584, or nearly 26 per cent, the same as New-York. New-Jersey, 182,240, over 37 per centthe largest growth of any of the old States.

The busy, teeming North-West next claims attention. The growth here has been rapid, but we believe not quite up to the expectations of

	States, this	1850. Sen, 129 187,074 Seu 410 Son, 309, 391 192,214 6,077	1880. 2,220,599 740,112 1,350,479 1,711,753 776,972 674,948 162,072 107,110	Reps. 1st 6 11 13 6 5 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 1	Gain. 0 2 0 4 2 3 3 6 0
--	--------------	--	---	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

These States lose 4 and gain 12 Representatives. Ohio, the oldest, gains 359,270, over 18 per cent. Michigan, 351,458, almost 90 per cent. Indiana, 362,663, nearly 37 per cent. Illinois more than doubles, her increase being the first we have not yet learned. sco 983, or more than 101 per cent. Wisconsin grows 470, 189, or 154 per cent. Iowa gains 482,734, about 251 per cent. Minnesota and Kansas need no comparison, as they are en-

Council, shall be delivered over to the Collector | and all the Territories except the District of Co-

Stores California	1850. 92 107 10,194	1860. 30,015 52,464	Rens.	Loss	Gain.
Total	165,000 (20),000, or ti	402 419 early 310 per	t cent.	0	1
California gn	ins 287,		310	per	cent.

140 315 74,917 213,299 The entire I'ree growth is summed up in the

TOROWING DESIREMA		
States 1850.	1560.	Increase.
Maine 563,169	6025,476	45,167
New-Hampentro	326,072	31,1196
Vermust 374 120		966
Magachusetts	1,231,065	207,651
Elpode Island	174,671	27,276
	460,151	39.359
	3,447,542	
New York 3,097,204		790,148
New-Jersey 409,791	672.001	102,240
Fernsylvaria	2,906,370	594,594
Child area was a consequence and a second of the consequence of the co	2,009,009	359,270
Mischigan	749,112	351.458
Indiana 900.416	1,350,479	362,063
Tidaela	1.711.753	200,283
Wisconsin	775,870	470.489
Intra	674,948	482,734
Michenda	162,023	155 945
THE PARTY OF THE P	107,410	107,110
Karasa. 92,597	394,615	287,418
Oregon	52,464	39,170
Total	12,901.019	5,450,000
Territories 72,917	213,000	140 375
Territories		140,373
World Diese Red	10.117.011	5 560 465

The increase in all the above in 10 years is not quite 414 per cent. There are 29 slaves in Utah, 24 in New-Mexico, and 10 in Nebraska, in the above figures.

The Slave States that have not secoded return

BOUDDE STATE STATES

		CHILIPPIE	124119 1 30	- ABIT		
	-	-1850	-	_	-1560-	-
States. Delewar. Maryland. Varginia. N. Car. Kentucky Tedne see Missouri.	89.244 400,066 500,091 510,091 711,474 761,750	5-446 9 756 477 279,540 510,941 223,450	Total, 91,122 683,634 1,424,641 989,659 983,996 1,063,717	110,420 500,646 1,100,106 Cul,206	514 ve. 1 756 87, 188 450, 907 331,091 222,400 255,784	Total. 112,218 687,034 1,006,003 692,077 1,105,713 1,109,347 1,103,347
Arkaness.	163,597	45,160	200,397	324,323		435,427
Total	, 101,633	1,428,656	5,642,020	5,624,010	1,608,997	7,262,366

Gain in slaves for 10 years, 199,601, or not quite 14 per cent. Gain in free population, 1,-220,376, less than 28 per cent. In Delaware and Maryland, slaves have decreased considerably. Virginia shows but 18,000 more than in 1850; Kentucky not 15,000 more. Arkansas more than doubles both free and slave: Missouri adde 160,000 to her free, and 28,000 only to her slaves; Tennessee adds about 70,000 free, and 35,000 slaves; North Carolina 80,000 free, 43,000 slaves. Except Arkansas, comparatively a new of the Secession movement would seem likely to Controller, and as Mr. Sherwood, when ap State, and Missouri, surrounded almost by Free States, none of this region shows remarkable

SECEDED SLOVE STATES.

Total 2.008,972 1,761,668 3,770,640 2,656,481 2,311,260 4,967,741 These States gain in ten years in slaves 549, 592, a little over 31 per cent; of free inhabitants, 647,509, less than 33 per cent. South Carolina grows in slaves 18,000, in free about the same number, slaves making four-sevenths of her entire population. This and Mississippi are the only States in which the slaves outnumber the free; in the latter there are 80,000 more slaves than freeman. Texas, of course, has grown the most rapidly, having nearly trebled her free, and quite trebled her slaves. Georgia has grown about 12 per cent; Florida nearly 70 per cent; Alabama about 25 per cent, and Louisiana 38 per cest.

The summary of the returns for all the Slave States, and including the District of Columbia, is as follows:

Forder Slave: 4,403,603 1,405,696 5 042 329 5,624,009 1,633,297 7,262,306 Seconded Slave: 2.068,972 1,761,668 3,770,640 2,656,481 2,311,260 4,967,741 Total...6,412,665 3,198 364 9,612 969 8,280 489 3,349,557 12,230,647

District of Columbia:
48,660 2,687 51,687 71,695 3,181 75,076

Total...6,460,605 3,202,051 9,662,656 8,352,385 3,952,738 12,305,123 Gain for Slavery in slaves, 750,687, or 234 per cent: in free, 1,891,780, or 29 per cent. Total gain in ten years, 2,642,467, or 271 per cent. The entire growth by sections may be briefly

Stated Thus: Size Size	1860. 5,125,391 7,465,943 7,870,896 492,479 236,149 7,942,396 55,676 4,967,741	GAIN. 407,185 1,506,972 3,146,785 726,578 147,322 1,419,977 21,389 1,197,161
Grand total22,213,112	31,429,891	3,217,719

There is a slight discrepancy in the figures for 1850 as added in the census before ue, but it is unimportant.

The House of Representatives in the XXXVIIIth Congress is reduced to 233 members, of whom 151 are from the Free States, 50 from the Border Slave States, and 32 from the Southern Confederacy. The secoded States lose 4 and gain 3 Representatives by this census. The Border Slave States lose 6 and gain 3 by the same figures. Net loss to all the Slave States, 4 Representatives, as follows:

Reps. Loss. Gain Rope. Loss. Gain Alabama.... 6 N Carottes.... 0 So. threates.... 1 Virginia 11

The Free States that lose are, Maine, Massachusetta, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Vermont one each, New-York and Pennsylvania two each. and Ohio three-in all 12. Those that gain are proper aid in its power. Now he is powerless, California one, Michigan two, Iowa and Wisconsin three each, and Illinois four-in all 13-net to fortify the plans of the Secessionists. There

CURIOUS PROJECTS. I. The reconstruction of the American Union,

leaving New-England out, because it is too hostile to Slavery. Of this new Union Gen. Twiggs will, of course, be the great hero, and either John B. Floyd or Jacob Thompson its first Pres-

II. The formation of a great Union party preparatory to the election of 1864, under the joint lead of eminent Republicans and eminent Democrats, leaving the Anti-Compromise Republicans out, because they are hard to manage.

-Whether the second of these projects is to be postponed until after the accomplishment of

Mr. Greeley says that Lincoln ought to have

gone through Balilmore on time, if an hundred gone had been pointed at him. He intimates that "the President could never " find a better time to die." When Horsco can from St. Louis a clearly and specifically that all assessment-lists, tirely new States.

There remains of Free Soil, the Pacific States mob, he evidently thought this was not a lavarable time for Man immediately after being confirmed by the Common There remains of Free Soil, the District of Co. -It is amazing how a lie will grow if you simply let it alone. I was never "advertised to lecture" in St. Louis, though repeatedly invited to do so. I for

the first time accepted such an invitation for St. Louis while at the West, last Winter. At a late hour of the night before that fixed for this lecture, the gentleman who had engaged me called on me at Springfield, Ili. to say that the agent he had sent to Sc. Louis to make arrangements had just returned without advertising or hiring a hall, having been advised by prominent Republicans that I could not appear there at that time without inciting a riot. I offered, neverthelers, to go forward and fulfill my engagement; but my employer asked for three or four days' further the wherein to make the necessary arrangements. This was impracticable by reason of my engagements in Indians—where I was " advertised"—for se, and days succeeding that previously fixed for my lecture in St. Louis. So the engagement went off. How is it possible, in view of these already notorious facts, for even the most shameless liar to assert that I " ran from St.

-The late Hon. George W. Scranton, Member of Corgress from Pennsylvania, was a native of Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Warren County, New-Jersey, and engaged in the manufacture of iron. Subsequently he removed to Pennsylvania, and founded in Luzerne County the flourishing town which bears his name. He was heavily engaged in the iron business, and also was largely interested in coal operations in the Lacknwanna coal field. When the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad was projected, he took a very active part in pushing it forward to completion, and was one of its leading Directors. Such was his popularity at home that (although a Republican), in the year 1858, he was elected to Congress from the Luzerne district, which had always before been reliable for 3,000 Democratic majority. In 1860 he was reflected. In Congress, Mr. Scranton was a zealous advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania, and his political course gave general satisfaction to his con stiments. He was a man of genial and social manners and was greatly liked by all who knew him. His funeral will take place at Scranton, Pa., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOSD, Monday, March 25, 1861. In the Convention to-day, Mr. Bruce continued his seech, showing that the Morrill tariff would be ruinis to Virginia. He favored the presenting an ultimatum to the North, with the alternative that Virginia shall secode if it shall be rejected.

The question was put on striking out the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and inserting Mr. Carli-le's substitute. Mr. Wise desired to speak, but was physically anable now. He occupied middle ground, emleavering to reconcile hostile sections. The debate continued until the recess, without a vote.

The Committee of the Whole refused to strike out the Majority Report and insert Mr. Carlisle's Peace Conference subgitute-116 to 4. Mr. Carlisle moved to adjourn sine die, pending

bich the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. There is some excitement here in consequence of orders having been received at the Bellona Foundary,

from Washington, to send guns to Fotress Muttroe

forthwith.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25, 1861. FORT SUMTER. All the sensation statements from here, alleging

that the President has issued or sent preparatory or other orders to Charleston by Surgeon Fox, Mr. Lamon, or anybody else, for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, are fabricated, and wholly unworthy of attention. Ever since Major Anderson made his report in detail to Mr. Holt of the state of supplies in the Fort, before this Administration came into power, and General Scott advised the withdrawal of his command, it has been evident that it was a military necessity. which could not be avoided. The President has, however, as already stated in my dispatches, determined to satisfy himself by other means of information, beside the official reports of all the facts, and no decision can be made until it is received. He has nothing to do with issuing orders for the withdrawal. General Scott did not choose to take the exclusive responsibility. and hence referred it to the Cabinet more than two weeks ago, when he was convinced that no other alternative was presented.

From first to last it has only been a question whether the President would sanction the decision of the highest military authorities in the Government, and not one in any degree involving his own individual or official action. This approval or rejection necessarily involves a certain degree of responsibility, under present circumstances, which the President has endeavored to meet by relieving his own mind of any misgiving as to the necessity of evacuating Fort Sumter. His convictions are against making any concessions to the conspirators, and nothing but the most conclusive reasons have induced him even to entertain such a proposition.

In sending personal agents there to make inouiries, and see for themselves, he has not intended to reflect upon Major Anderson or the officers around him, but to assure himself with testimony which will go far to convince the country that he is compelled to allow the withdrawal.

GOV, HOUSTON'S RESIGNATION Governor Houston's abandonment of the Execu-

tive authority in Texas, at the order of the Convention, destroys the hope which was heretofore entertained of a determined stand against the Revolutionists. His address to the people will produce no effect. If he had refused to give up his position and confronted the conspirators, they would have rallied to his support, and the Government here was prepared to extend him all and the authority which he deserted will be used is no expectation that Texas will join the Cotton Confederacy. Her aim is to be independent, and to seize the Northern and River Provinces of THE CLAIMS AGAINST CHILL.

The claims of American citizens against Chilihave been referred to the arbitration of Belgium. Culeb Cushing is their principal counsel. This reference is the reason assigned for hurrying Mr. Sanford's departure to Europe. He sails on Saturday next.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Seward has entered into no arrangement of any kind with the Commissioners, sept here by the Confederate States, for a suspension of action by the Government in regard to the Southern Forts or Arsenals. When the Administration is prepared to speak, he will answer their communication, and not before. All assumptions in the mean time are without authority, and must be received by the public as prompted by interested motives. It has always been clear that these Commissioners could not be recognized in any official capacity, without the intervention his inaugural protes he has no inclination. The policy is peace, but not in the way prescribed by disunionists. Mr. Lincoln will choose his own

THE \$8,000,000 LOAN.

Information here to-day states that Mr. Chase's eight million lean will be taken without any difficulty, and at the highest market price. His administration of the Treasury has already elicited public confidence, and there is a growing belief that the wants of the Department have been greatly exaggerated, for political effect. THE BOGUS CONTEDERACY AND EUROPE.

There is no probability that the Commissioners of Jefferson Davis to Europe will succeed in getting their bogus Government recognized by any of the great Powers, unless all the representations here are unfounded. There is hardly a division of opinion in diplomatic circles as to the policy of declining any terms with the seceding States, until their independence is first acknowledged by us. As that event will not appear soon, Messrs, Yancey, Rost, and Mann, will be apt to stand out in the cold, and return empty handed.

The folminations of the European press against our tariff are only intended to excite appreheusion, and to induce a modification,

THE SOUTHERN MAILS. Orders upon the Postmasters along their routes

have been sent out by the Auditor of the Post-Office Department in favor of the contractors for carrying the mails in the secoding States, for the payment of all moneys in their hands, to meet the Government's indebtedness to their at the close of the present quarter on the 1st of April. If paid, there will be no difficulty. If refused, the Department will decide whether the mails should be continued after such default.

BRILLIANT EXPECTATIONS. A letter was received on Saturday from a

member of the Montgomery Cabinet, by the principal banking house here, stating confidently that the writer expected to dine in Washington nexts Winter in his official capacity, and be regularly established at this capital. The game is to make a bold stroke, by which the South will be consolidated, and thes, by the aid of the Northern Democracy, to force the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy upon all the States but New-England. This scheme may appear chimerical, but it is seriously entertained, and has an organized support in the North to-day. It is a short mode of amending the Constitution, which the conspirators know could not be accomplished through Congress or a Convention of the States. The managers of this Revolution never expected to they out permanually. But they have ergan-